

Our Church Schools *for* Negroes

Under the Supervision of the
American Church Institute for Negroes

BISHOP PAYNE DIVINITY SCHOOL,
PETERSBURG, VA.

SAINT PAUL'S NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
LAWRENCEVILLE, VA.

SAINT AUGUSTINE'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE FORT VALLEY HIGH AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
FORT VALLEY, GA.

SAINT ATHANASIUS' SCHOOL,
BRUNSWICK, GA.

SAINT MARK'S SCHOOL,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

THE VICKSBURG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
VICKSBURG, MISS.

THE OKOLONA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
OKOLONA, MISS.

HOFFMAN-SAINTE MARY'S SCHOOL,
KEELING, TENN.

THE GAUDET NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE
281 FOURTH AVENUE - NEW YORK

Officers and Trustees

THE RT. REV. THOMAS F. GAILOR, D.D. - - - *President*

THE RT. REV. EDWIN S. LINES, D.D. - - *Vice-President*

LOUIS J. HUNTER, ESQ. - - - - - *Treasurer*

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, LL.D. - - *Assistant Treasurer*

THE RT. REV. ARTHUR S. LLOYD, D.D.
THE RT. REV. FREDERICK BURGESS, D.D.
REV. REESE F. ALSOP, D.D.
REV. ALEXANDER MANN, D.D.
REV. ERNEST M. STIRES, D.D.
JAMES H. DILLARD, LL.D.
ROBERT C. PRUYN, LL.D.
WILLIAM C. RIVES, M.D.
JOHN WILSON WOOD, D.C.L.

Advisory Counsel

THE RT. REV. THEODORE D. BRATTON, D.D.
THE RT. REV. JOSEPH BLOUNT CHESHIRE, D.D.
THE RT. REV. HENRY J. MIKELL, D.D.
THE RT. REV. FREDERICK F. REESE, D.D.
W. W. ROBERTSON, ESQ.

REV. ROBERT W. PATTON, D.D. - - - - - *Director*
281 Fourth Avenue, New York City

MRS. ISABEL M. CARTER - - - - - *Secretary*
281 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Our
Church Schools for
Negroes

Under the Supervision
of the
American Church Institute for Negroes

The Accredited Auxiliary
to the
Presiding Bishop and Council
of the
Protestant Episcopal Church



CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE, 281 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH INSTITUTE
FOR NEGROES IS IN THIS BUILDING

Foreword

THE American Church Institute for Negroes was organized by the Board of Missions of the Church in 1906, and was incorporated under the laws of the State of Virginia. It was expected that this special organization would tend to emphasize the obligation of the Church for the moral and spiritual advancement of the Negro race, and evoke from our people a generous response. The Institute has been formally recognized as an Auxiliary to the Presiding Bishop and Council, and its members are devoting much of their time and thought to the improvement and expansion of the Church's Schools.

Every day's experience of prevailing conditions reinforces the conviction of the vast importance of this educational work; and, while the lack of means restricts the field we are able to cover, yet the results from our schools more than justify the expenditure we have made.

There is no better contribution to the development of the Christian character and good citizenship of our American Negro population than that which is being made by our Church schools, and they are commended to the interest and support of all our people.

THOMAS F. GAILOR,
President.

Words of Appreciation

It would be difficult to estimate the value of the work done by the American Church Institute for Negroes.

Apart from having proved itself a most efficient means for fulfilling the Church's Mission among our fellow citizens of African descent, the Institute has so unified the work of education which the Church is doing among them as to standardize this work and to make its administration more effective.

At the same time, the Institute has rendered valuable service to the Nation by what it has done towards raising the standard of teachers in the public schools.

The Institute should have the generous financial backing of the whole Church. The Church's response to the needs of the Institute will be, as men speak, the determining factor in its usefulness.

ARTHUR S. LLOYD,
Suffragan Bishop of New York.



Saint Athanasius' School, Brunswick, Georgia, formerly a graded parish school, has, since being affiliated with the American Church Institute for Negroes, become a boarding and high school, giving industrial training to boys and girls. This result is due to the stimulus, encouragement and financial assistance given by the Institute and could not have been attained otherwise. What has been done here has been done elsewhere. Christian education among Negroes has been thereby extended and raised to a higher standard. These schools greatly commend the Church among Negroes and provide a base from which its influence extends among them both morally and spiritually. They are helping also to promote friendly relations between the races.

FREDERICK F. REESE,
Bishop of Georgia.

Among all the Church's means of helping the Negroes, there is none of greater value, at this stage of their development, than the Church Institute Schools. It may justly be added also that these schools are equally valuable contributions to the great National task of training and enlightening a race which is part of our National life, and enters in manifold ways into the commercial and home life of the Nation.

For the Negro race, the greatest need of the day is for teachers, preachers and other leaders, well trained, well disciplined and firmly grounded in Christian truth and practice. No other agency supplies this need so adequately as our Church Institute Schools, whose graduates go forth as Apostles of the Church's faith and ideals in every avenue of life. Whatever weakness the Church may discover in evangelistic work, through failure to absorb and digest the masses, such weakness is absent from our school work. However loath the Negro may be to seem to abandon what he calls the great Negro Church (Methodist and Baptist in government and doctrine, and ruled wholly by themselves) there is no reluctance to receive all that we can give him of help through our schools. Through these, we are surely and steadily raising the standard of Christian faith and conduct of a race which has won our lasting Christian consideration by its loyalty to our and their native land, and its sacrifices for the maintenance of our cherished institutions.

My personal connection with these schools dates from the organization of the American Church Institute for Negroes, and I have tested the value of the work from every point of view during these many years. The Church's opportunity for service through this agency is boundless, and the call to such service very, very far beyond our present answer.

THEODORE D. BRATTON,
Bishop of Mississippi.



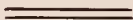
In extending the influences of Christian education among the Negroes of the South, the American Church Institute for Negroes is doing a work the importance of which it is impossible to exaggerate. It is fostering institutions—such as the Fort Valley High and Industrial School in this Diocese—which are successfully training the Negro youth in the fundamentals of morality and good citizenship.

These schools contribute greatly to the spread of the influence of the Church among the colored people—an influence which will strengthen character and make for better standards of living.

H. J. MIKELL,
Bishop of Atlanta.

I cannot express too highly my appreciation of the work that has been accomplished under the leadership of the American Church Institute for Negroes. Saint Paul's School, Lawrenceville, and the Bishop Payne Divinity School, Petersburg, Virginia, where men are trained for the ministry, have had a wide influence on the colored people of the South. The Institute has been not only sympathetic but helpful in every way.

BEVERLEY D. TUCKER,
Bishop of Southern Virginia.



I cannot, within the limited space at my command in this testimonial, describe adequately the helpful influence exerted by the American Church Institute for Negroes upon those schools in Southern Dioceses which have come under its supervision. In securing greater attention to methodical book-keeping, in more carefully guarding school investments and endowments, in enabling our Church schools to improve their curriculum and to enlarge their usefulness, in giving them encouragement and making them feel that the Church throughout the country was in sympathy with them, in greatly increasing their abilities and facilities in doing their work; in all these, has the Church Institute been of very great help to the schools carried on by the Church among the Negroes of the South. In no way can this important work be more effectively helped than by a general and generous support from the Church at large, through the American Church Institute for Negroes.

JOSEPH BLOUNT CHESHIRE,
Bishop of North Carolina.

The idea and the organization of the American Church Institute for Negroes seemed to me, from the first, to be most excellent. The idea was the development of a Church Institute, in the singular number but not in one spot, for the religious, mental and industrial training of colored youth in the South, to be conducted under the auspices of the whole Church. The organization was in keeping; namely, a general board, as a part of the working machinery of the whole Church, thus unifying the idea, and, at the same time, leaving to the separate schools their local boards, for such development of the schools as might be most fitting and necessary in the several Dioceses.

The idea and organization have worked out well. The schools embraced within the Institute are doing great good. The aim is to have them all of at least genuine high-school grade, or higher, so that the graduates may be able to go out into the teaching field, where the need is pressing and where the influence of their training may be widely felt.

Now, there is but one thing lacking to make this good work what it ought to be, and that is money enough for appropriate housing and equipment, and to pay proper salaries to all of the teachers. The Institute has the beginning of an endowment. It ought to have at least two millions. For the good of the whole land, what work is more urgent or nearer at hand?

JAMES H. DILLARD, *President*
John F. Slater and Jeanes Funds.

A Venture of Faith

THE intention in founding the American Church Institute for Negroes was to establish a co-ordinated policy and an extensive system of Christian education, through the Episcopal Church, among the Negroes of the South.

The distinguished Churchmen primarily responsible for translating their vision into action were the late Right Reverend David H. Greer, D.D., the Right Reverend William Lawrence, D.D., the Right Reverend Edwin S. Lines, D.D., Reverend Ernest M. Stires, D.D., Reverend Reese F. Alsop, D.D., Robert C. Pruyn, LL.D., George Foster Peabody, LL.D., Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mr. Richard Williams, and the late Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson. Bishop Lines, Dr. Alsop, Dr. Stires, Dr. Peabody and Dr. Pruyn are still members of the Institute Board of Trustees. The Right Reverend Arthur S. Lloyd, D.D., who in 1906 was President of the Board of Missions and who gave his approval to the founding of the Institute, has ever since been one of its most devoted friends and supporters.

The founding of the Institute was to many a doubtful venture, since it began its career without an endowment and with an exceedingly limited list of subscribers. To its founders, it was a venture of faith, but not, therefore, doubtful. Men of faith are not deterred in the pursuit of their aims by criticism or doubt. Faith is the Divine power to see and grasp a good to which men are impelled by hope, and to which they are attracted by love. The founders of the Institute were men of faith. Their faith has been justified.

In 1906, only three schools, Saint Paul's, Saint Augustine's and the Bishop Payne Divinity School accepted the supervision of the Institute. Today, there are ten schools affiliated with it, with an annual enrollment of from 2,700 to 3,000 students.

One of the difficulties confronting the Institute was that the Episcopal Church had acquired the habit of losing its

schools and colleges. It has not been easy to convince the average Churchman that we should regain the habit of acquiring and supporting them.

It should, however, be a source of encouragement to all Churchmen to know that, through the faith of its founders and the subsequent policy of the Institute, our educational work among the Negroes of the South has been greatly improved and extended.

Since 1918, three new schools, not previously Church schools, have been transferred to the control of the Episcopal Church. These schools are the Fort Valley School, Fort Valley, Georgia; the Okolona Industrial School at Okolona, Mississippi, and the Gaudet Normal and Industrial School at New Orleans, Louisiana. The Hoffman-Saint Mary's School at Keeling, Tennessee, has also been taken under the supervision of the Institute within this period. The property value of the three schools first mentioned is approximately \$350,000. More than 800 students are annually enrolled in them. These schools accepted Episcopal jurisdiction and control in exchange for the spiritual ministrations of the Church, the supervision of the Institute and an annual appropriation for maintenance amounting to less than one-third of their budgets. The Fort Valley School and the Okolona School are admittedly among the very best schools for Negroes in the States of Georgia and Mississippi.

The American Church Institute for Negroes now bears the same relation to the Presiding Bishop and Council as, under its charter, it bore to the Board of Missions. The Presiding Bishop and Council, at the present time, makes an annual appropriation of \$120,000 to the Institute. This appropriation covers nearly half of the present budgets of the schools. The remainder must be raised by special gifts and tuition fees. Much larger sums are necessary, both for maintenance and buildings, if the work of the schools is to keep pace with advancing standards in education, and if we are to take advantage of the progress recently made.

The receipts from the Nation-Wide Campaign have made possible our recent advances in Christian education among our Negro people. Thankful as we are for the progress made, we cannot admit that the Church has yet assumed more than a small part of her great responsibility.

The Institute needs not only much larger sums for maintaining and extending its educational work, but a larger endowment also. At present it holds endowments of less than \$150,000. The endowment should be at least \$1,000,000.

We trust that the faith which inspired the founders of the Institute, and encouraged them through many difficulties, may bear fruit in an abundant harvest of generous giving throughout the whole Church. Two of the original founders of the Institute, Bishop Greer and Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson, have passed to their reward. Neither lived to see the present fruition of their faith and labor. May the living Church build gloriously upon the foundations which they laid!

ROBERT W. PATTON,
Director.

Bishop Payne Divinity School

Petersburg, Virginia

THE Bishop Payne Divinity School is the only Divinity School in the Episcopal Church devoted exclusively to the training of young Negro men for the ministry. Approximately sixty per cent. of our Negro clergy have received their education at the Bishop Payne Divinity School. It was founded in 1878 by Bishop Whittle, and 81 of its alumni are now in Holy Orders. These Negro clergy are serving in 25 Dioceses of the United States, one in Cuba and one in Africa.

The school curriculum covers the full canonical course, and the standards for graduation parallel those in other theological schools of the Church.

As a rule, there are only twelve or fifteen students at the school, although twice or three times this number could be accommodated and taught with little additional cost. It is to be regretted that a larger percentage of our Negro candidates for Holy Orders are not sent to this school.

A beautiful new chapel has been erected at the school and adds much to the attractiveness of the grounds.

Among the most pressing needs of the Bishop Payne Divinity School are the extension and improvement of the grounds, a new building to replace the old dormitory and dining room, an adequate library and a gymnasium.

The Presiding Bishop and Council has authorized on the Priority List an appeal for \$30,000 for improvements on the premises, and a new dormitory and dining room for the Bishop Payne Divinity School.

The Reverend C. Braxton Bryan, D.D. is the Dean of the school. He is assisted by four Professors, three white and one colored, all clergymen of the Church. The Warden, Reverend Samuel Grice, a Negro, was elected by the General Convention of 1919 to be Bishop of Haiti, but he declined the honor, preferring to continue his work at the Bishop Payne Divinity School.



EMMANUEL CHAPEL, BISHOP PAYNE DIVINITY SCHOOL, PETERSBURG, VA.



WHITTLE HALL, BISHOP PAYNE DIVINITY SCHOOL

Summary of Interesting Facts

Bishop Payne Divinity School

Principal and Dean

Rev. C. Braxton Bryan, D.D.—White

<i>Location</i>	<i>Diocese</i>
Petersburg, Virginia	Virginia
Number of Faculty - - - - -	5
Number of Students in 1921 - - - - -	11
Number of Alumni - - - - -	81

(Three received Commissions in the World War)

Budget of Expenses in 1921 - - - - -	\$14,500.00
Institute Appropriation in 1921 - - - - -	9,000.00
Plant Valuation - - - - -	50,000.00



STUDENTS AND FACULTY, BISHOP PAYNE DIVINITY SCHOOL



NEW DORMITORY AND GARDENING CLASS
SAINT PAUL'S NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LAWRENCEVILLE, VA.



CHOIR MARCHING TO CHAPEL, SAINT PAUL'S SCHOOL

Saint Paul's School

Lawrenceville, Virginia

SAINT PAUL'S SCHOOL is one of the three schools first taken under the supervision of the Institute in 1906. It is the out-growth of a small parish school which was started in the early eighties, in a little log cabin, by its present Principal, Archdeacon Russell, then a young man fresh from his ordination to the diaconate, and he has good reason to be proud of the results of his life work.

At the present time, the 500 and more students annually enrolling in the school come from all over the United States, from Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica and Africa. They are taught over 15 different trades and industries, under influences which make real Christians of them.

Its Normal School graduates are given regular State Teachers' Certificates which entitle them to teach in any community of the state. The graduates of this school leave with much more than an industrial education. They have learned that not only is it necessary to become skilled workmen, but that their work must be the outward expression of their whole lives. Saint Paul's School has influenced and given the preliminary training to 30 of the Church's Negro clergy.

The school owns 1,596 acres of land, and the entire plant is valued at over \$220,000.

The work has always been hampered for lack of sufficient funds, and the school has an endowment of only \$100,000. On account of this lack of money, there has been no building at the school for several years. A new dormitory for girls is a pressing need. The frame structure now used as a dormitory for girls is an antiquated building. One does not like to reflect upon what might happen in case of fire. A Domestic Science and Training School building is also necessary to enable Saint Paul's School to do its best work. These buildings could be built for \$50,000 and \$30,000 respectively.

The opportunity of Saint Paul's School to do effective work is exceptional. It is in the heart of the Negro population of Virginia, and close to a large Negro population in the State of North Carolina. In the Diocese of Southern Virginia, in which the school is located, there are over 400,000 Negroes—almost two-thirds of the entire Negro population of the state.

The Reverend James S. Russell, D.D., is still Principal of the school, after 33 years' devoted service, and is ably assisted by an efficient corps of colored men and women.

Saint Paul's School, for many years, has been an exceptionally popular school among the Negroes. Several hundred applicants are annually refused admission because dormitory space is entirely inadequate. A sad spectacle may be seen at the opening of the fall term each year, as scores of weeping applicants return to their homes because there is no room for them in the school. Though informed in advance that no more can be admitted, many come in the vain hope that somehow their personal pleas may gain an entrance, when letters have failed.

The moral and spiritual influence of Saint Paul's on the large Negro population contiguous to it is incalculable. A sheriff of the county in which it is situated has stated that its influence has, to a very large degree, abolished crime among the Negroes and established exceptional relations of good will and cordial co-operation between the races.

The Presiding Bishop and Council has authorized on the Priority List an appeal for \$50,000 for a new dormitory for Saint Paul's School.

Summary of Interesting Facts

Saint Paul's Normal and Industrial School

Principal

Rev. James S. Russell, D.D.—Negro

<i>Location</i>	<i>Diocese</i>
Lawrenceville, Virginia	Southern Virginia
Number of Teachers - - - - -	35
Number of Students in 1921 - - - - -	577
Amount of Land - - - - -	(acres) 1,596
Number of Students in World War - - - - -	240
Number of Students Receiving Commissions - - - - -	10
Number of Trades and Industries - - - - -	15
Budget of Expenses in 1921 - - - - -	\$ 74,105.00
Institute Appropriation in 1921 - - - - -	43,000.00
Plant Valuation - - - - -	220,000.00



ADVANCED CLASS IN COOKING, SAINT PAUL'S SCHOOL



SAIN'T AGNES' HOSPITAL, SAIN'T AUGUSTINE'S SCHOOL



THE CHAPEL, SAIN'T AUGUSTINE'S SCHOOL

Saint Augustine's School

Raleigh, North Carolina

SAINTE AUGUSTINE'S SCHOOL was chartered in 1867 and is, therefore, the oldest of our Church Schools for Negroes. In one sense, it is a unique institution. From the very beginning, it has upheld the traditions of a cultural education, combining with these traditions a practical belief in the value of work with the hands and the great need of better industrial training for the Negroes. It is the hope of the Institute that, in the not distant future, this school may be made a college, thus providing for the Negro as nearly complete an educational opportunity as may be had.

The Reverend A. B. Hunter, D.D. and Mrs. Hunter gave 25 years' devoted service to this school. Under Dr. Hunter's administration, all the departments were brought to a high standard of efficiency. The industrial work was extended and the school made what it is today—an established and self-justified institution, a source of great pride to all Church people.

Many of the graduates of the school become teachers, for which there is an ever increasing demand in the public schools of the South. Partly through the help of the General Education Board, a Model Teachers' Training building has been erected. The State Board of Education grants teaching certificates to those who receive the Normal diploma of the school. The school enrolls annually from 450 to 500 students.

While, primarily, Saint Augustine's School is an academic school, considerable industrial training is given. A farm of 110 acres is owned and operated by the school. A small dairy and other agricultural activities provide practical training in farming on a limited scale. Altogether, eight different trades and industries are taught.

The graduates of Saint Augustine's School are thoroughly imbued with the true missionary spirit, and work hard to carry on the plan and purpose of their alma

mater. Since its foundation, over 6,000 students have been trained there and at Saint Agnes' Hospital Training School for Nurses, which has been a department of the school since 1896.

The fine discipline, high moral and spiritual tone of the school, and the resulting self-restraint and earnestness evinced by the students, make this school a source of great pride to the Institute.

It owns 110 acres of land, and the entire plant is valued at considerably over \$200,000. The school has an endowment of \$100,000.

Like Saint Paul's School, however, its work has been much curtailed because of the lack of sufficient funds, and it must have a decided increase in income if it is to continue to advance to meet the higher standards of today.

The most pressing needs are a new Academic Building for class rooms and the alteration of the present class room building into another dormitory. The high reputation of this school would guarantee as many students as could be accommodated.

Saint Agnes' Hospital

This hospital has been a department of the school for twenty-five years, and is one of the very best hospitals for Negroes in the entire South. Its graduate nurses are in great demand, not only in the immediate vicinity, but in other communities. Over 35 nurses are continually under training in a three years' course of study and practice. There are usually from 60 to 80 patients coming from both North and South Carolina and other states. Dr. Mary Glenton, formerly a missionary in China, is in charge of the hospital and is assisted by four trained nurses.

The hospital is badly in need of a suitable fire-proof home for the nurses of the training school, while the present building needs enlargement and new equipment.

The present Principal of the school is the Rev. Edgar H. Goold, A.B., a graduate of Amherst College. He was

associated with Dr. Hunter as Assistant Principal for several years, and was Dr. Hunter's own choice for Principal, upon Dr. Hunter's retirement a few years ago. Thirty well trained teachers, both white and colored, are working with Mr. Goold, to uphold the high traditions of this school.

The Bishop of North Carolina, the Rt. Rev. Joseph Blount Cheshire, D.D., is President of the School Board of Trustees.

NOTE.—The American Church Institute for Negroes is hoping that the Presiding Bishop and Council will be able to put St. Augustine's School, as well as the Okolona School, upon the Priority List, which will enable the Institute to make authorized appeals for the much needed buildings for these two institutions.



THEIR FIRST START WAS MADE
AT SAINT AUGUSTINE'S

Summary of Interesting Facts

Saint Augustine's School

Principal

Rev. Edgar H. Goold, A.B.—White

<i>Location</i>	<i>Diocese</i>
Raleigh, North Carolina	North Carolina
Number of Students in 1921 - - - -	491
Number of Teachers - - - -	25
Number of Students in Saint Agnes' Hospital	
Training School for Nurses - - - -	35
Amount of Land - - - - (acres)	110
Number of Students in World War - - - -	300
Number of Students Receiving Commissions - - - -	6
Number of Trades and Industries - - - -	10
Budget of Expenses in 1921 - - - -	\$ 59,000.00
Institute Appropriation in 1921 - - - -	28,000.00
Plant Valuation - - - -	200,000.00



GEORGE C. THOMAS MEMORIAL DORMITORY, SAINT AUGUSTINE'S SCHOOL



FINE NEEDLEWORK CLASS, SAINT AUGUSTINE'S SCHOOL



MODEL TEACHER TRAINING BUILDING, SAINT AUGUSTINE'S SCHOOL



MAIN BUILDING, FORT VALLEY HIGH AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FORT VALLEY, GA.



BEDROOM AT FORT VALLEY SCHOOL
ALL THE FURNITURE WAS MADE BY THE STUDENTS

Fort Valley High and Industrial School

Fort Valley, Georgia

THE Fort Valley School, on the recommendation of the Institute, was formally taken over as a Church school by the Diocese of Atlanta in the year 1918. Since 1913, the Institute had made a small appropriation to it. In 1918, the Board of Missions endorsed the action of the Institute and made an additional appropriation. Since the Diocese of Atlanta accepted the school, the Diocese has given liberally to its support. It is considered one of the very best Industrial High Schools for Negroes in the South, and is located in the heart of the Negro population. There are more than 1,200,000 Negroes in the State of Georgia—the largest Negro population of any state in the Union.

Over 600 students are enrolled annually at this school, where they are taught, under Christian influences, the dignity of labor and respect for law and order, without which education is of no avail.

The school has sent out over 1,000 graduates, besides many under-graduates, who are making useful, hard-working and self-respecting citizens in their respective communities.

All the students are given thorough training in the common school branches, with High School work for those who are able to spend sufficient time in school to complete the whole course. Every student must devote a part of each day to some form of industrial work. A specialty is made of the rural and farm work, a demonstrator teacher being sent into the country districts to show the small Negro farmers how to make the most of their little plots of ground, and the women how to put up fruits and vegetables and how to care for their homes and children.

A small clinic is maintained at the school and a district nurse has her headquarters there.

A large Summer School for Teachers is held every summer, which is attended by from 100 to 150 teachers

from the surrounding country districts and other parts of the state.

The school plant is valued at over \$100,000, including the farm of 110 acres. There is no endowment.

Much is needed in the way of equipment for industrial training, and a new dormitory for boys is an absolute necessity, if the school is to meet in any way the need of the community and the out-lying country districts.

The Presiding Bishop and Council has authorized on the Priority List an appeal for \$50,000 for a dormitory for boys for the Fort Valley School.

The high character of the work done in this school justifies our pride that it is now one of our Church schools.

The Principal of the Fort Valley School is Mr. Henry A. Hunt, a Negro and a graduate of Atlanta University. Mr. Hunt has been associated with the school for over sixteen years, and it is chiefly due to his wise, consecrated leadership, and that of his wife, that the school has reached the high place it occupies today in educational circles. 23 colored teachers are employed in the school.

The Right Reverend Henry J. Mikell, D.D., is the President of the Board of Trustees and is much interested in the work.

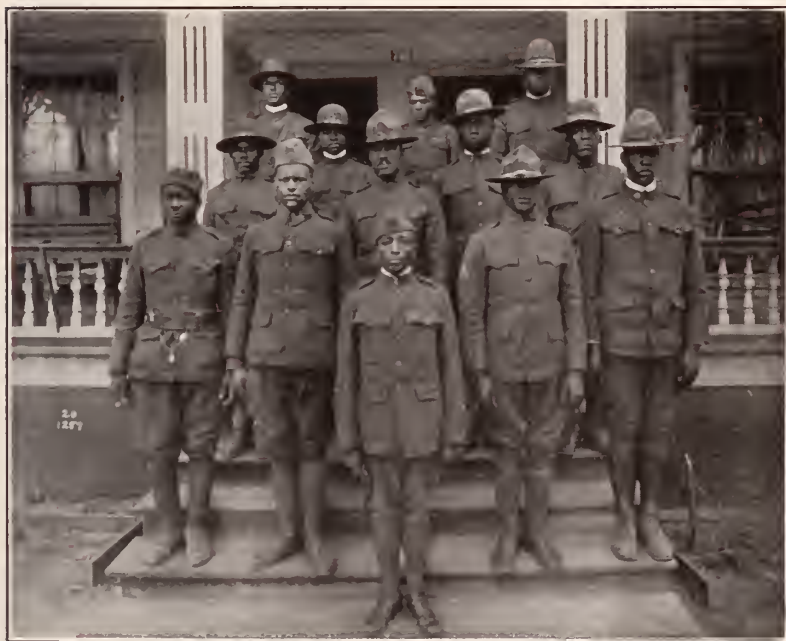
Summary of Interesting Facts

Fort Valley High and Industrial School

Principal

Mr. Henry A. Hunt—Negro

<i>Location</i>	<i>Diocese</i>
Fort Valley, Georgia	Atlanta
Number of Students in 1921 - - - -	662
Number of Teachers - - - -	23
Amount of Land - - - -	(acres) 110
Number of Students in World War - - - -	187
Number of Students Receiving Commissions - - - -	4
Number of Trades and Industries - - - -	8
Budget of Expenses in 1921 - - - -	\$ 33,500.00
Institute Appropriation in 1921 - - - -	12,000.00
Plant Valuation - - - -	125,000.00



A FEW OF THE STUDENTS WHO "RETURNED," FORT VALLEY SCHOOL



EXHIBITION OF HOME CURED HAMS AT FORT VALLEY SCHOOL



MAKING COOKIES FOR STUDENTS, FORT VALLEY SCHOOL

Saint Athanasius' School

Brunswick, Georgia

SAIN T ATHANASIUS' SCHOOL was first started in 1884, when evening services for colored people were held in the Sunday School room of Saint Mark's Parish, Brunswick, Georgia. This later developed into Saint Athanasius' Mission, including a day school, which grew yearly in influence and established a reputation for work well done. In 1910, the school was incorporated and has since grown steadily in size and efficiency until it is now a good secondary school, with domestic science, manual training and music departments.

The school is located in a community where there are 1,700 colored children of school age. Only about 800 of them can be provided for by all the other schools combined.

Saint Athanasius' enrolls annually nearly 300 students, and none of our schools, in recent years, has made greater progress in educational standards. Graduates have no difficulty in passing examinations for entrance to colleges, North and South. The school is a real factor in shaping a better citizenship among the colored people of the community.

Its greatest need is a new building for junior and senior school work, with room and equipment for industrial training on a scale now impracticable on account of limited buildings and money.

The Principal of the school is Mr. W. Augustine Perry, a Negro and a graduate of Yale University. He is an enthusiastic and well trained educator and is assisted by eleven women teachers. The President of the Board of Trustees is the Right Reverend Frederick F. Reese, D.D., who gives both his interest and his time to the supervision of the school. Bishop Reese, from the beginning, has been an ardent friend and supporter of the American Church Institute for Negroes.

Summary of Interesting Facts

Saint Athanasius' School

Principal

Mr. W. A. Perry, A.M.—Negro

<i>Location</i>	<i>Diocese</i>
Brunswick, Georgia	Georgia
Number of Students in 1921 - - - -	300
Number of Teachers - - - -	12
Trades and Industries - - - -	5
Budget of Expenses in 1921 - - - -	\$ 9,000.00
Institute Appropriation in 1921 - - - -	5,800.00
Plant Valuation - - - -	25,000.00



ATTENDING DAILY SERVICE, SAINT ATHANASIUS' SCHOOL



MAIN BUILDING, SAINT ATHANASIUS' SCHOOL, BRUNSWICK, GA.



LEARNING TO MAKE BASKETS, SAINT ATHANASIUS' SCHOOL



SAINT MARK'S SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA



SOME FUTURE HOMEMAKERS AND TEACHERS

Saint Mark's School

Birmingham, Alabama

S AINT MARK'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS was organized about thirty years ago in a rented room with eight pupils in attendance. The work was carried on by a colored lay reader, a Jamaican, and its oversight was assigned to Mr. J. A. Van Hoose, a devoted deacon of the Church, whose self-sacrifice and enthusiasm have carried the school through many difficulties which, but for his firm purpose, would have caused its suspension. From this rented room, the school has slowly, but surely, expanded. The property value is now over \$50,000. The Negroes themselves have contributed more than \$25,000 towards its support.

For several years, the school has enrolled annually about 300 students; and, in recent years, the percentage of students in the higher grades has steadily increased. The number of students will be temporarily reduced, owing to the recent elimination of all grades below the sixth.

Cooking, sewing and laundering, with practical lessons in housekeeping, are taught to all the students, in addition to the regular school branches. School extension work has been introduced, with neighborhood visiting, with a view to encouraging home gardening and the more sanitary keeping of homes.

The school has had a marked influence for good, not only upon the community of Birmingham. but, through its graduates, its teachings have been carried into the out-lying country districts.

On account of the close proximity of a public school for Negroes, it has long been the wish of the Institute to see this school removed to a more favorable location in the country. This plan has the approval of the Bishop of Alabama, and will be carried out as soon as sufficient funds are available, through the sale of the present property and gifts.

The Principal of the school is a Negro clergyman, the Rev. Charles W. Brooks. He is assisted by seven teachers. The Bishop of the Diocese of Alabama, the Right Rev. Charles M. Beckwith, D.D., is the President of the Board of Trustees.

Summary of Interesting Facts

Saint Mark's School for Girls

Principal

Rev. C. W. Brooks—Negro

<i>Location</i>	<i>Diocese</i>
Birmingham, Alabama	Alabama
Number of Students in 1921 - - - -	253
Number of Teachers - - - -	7
Number of Trades and Industries - - - -	4
Budget of Expenses in 1921 - - - -	\$ 8,322.00
Institute Appropriation in 1921 - - - -	2,800.00
Plant Valuation - - - -	55,000.00



A STERLING EXAMPLE OF
AMERICAN CHURCH INSTITUTE TRAINING



VICKSBURG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, VICKSBURG, MISS.



MANUAL TRAINING ROOM, VICKSBURG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Vicksburg Industrial School

Vicksburg, Mississippi

THE Vicksburg School now has an annual enrollment of 250 students. The girls are taught cooking, sewing and laundering, as well as basket making, while the boys learn simple carpentry and gardening, in addition to the regular school branches.

With the full approval of the Bishop of Mississippi, the Okolona Normal and Industrial School at Okolona, Mississippi, will, hereafter, take the place of leadership in the Church's educational work for Negroes in the Diocese of Mississippi. Part of the appropriation heretofore made to the Vicksburg School by the Institute will be transferred to the Okolona School. This action was taken, not because the school at Vicksburg was failing to meet a real need, but because the opportunities and equipment at Okolona afford assurance of much larger results. The resources of the Institute are not sufficient to support both schools, as they deserve. It was, therefore, decided to gradually withdraw our support from Vicksburg, in the hope that local support would supplement the difference, and concentrate at Okolona. In view of the great advantage of a high class Church school for Negroes at, or near, Vicksburg, it is unfortunate that we cannot make adequate appropriations to both of these schools.



1902
THE HUMBLE BEGINNING OF THE OKOLONA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
OKOLONA, MISS.



1921
MAIN BUILDING OF THE OKOLONA SCHOOL

Okolona Normal and Industrial School

Okolona, Mississippi

THE Okolona School, only within the past year, has been made a Church school by the Diocese of Mississippi and taken under the supervision of the Institute. It is located in the prairie region of Mississippi and in the center of the Negro population. More than 200,000 Negroes live within a short radius, with this school as a center. In fertility, the land is second only to the Mississippi Delta. It has the additional advantage of excellent climate and great adaptability to varied farming and other industries. Bishop Bratton of Mississippi says that no place in America is better suited to the development of the model school, with a special view to teacher training.

The 380 acres of land, buildings and property of the Okolona School are conservatively valued at \$150,000. Water, steam heat and electric lights are all furnished by the school's own power plant, manned by the students.

Much attention is given to farming at this school. This year, there was a record crop of potatoes on land that a few years ago was not considered fit for cultivation. The school has a fine potato house, built under Government direction, which insures sufficient potatoes in good condition for the needs of the school for the entire year.

Last year, owing to the fact that all the grades below the sixth had been eliminated, there was an enrollment of only 100 students.

The school has done good work and has commended itself to the community, many of the best white citizens being its trustees and supporters.

Quite recently, the management of the local white newspaper sent a delegation to inspect the Okolona School, and the following day the paper had a long article dealing with the work, finishing with the following testimonial: "This is a splendid institution for the training of colored youths, and gives them the course they most need, whether

they expect to become servants, or to make homes of their own. Such training cannot fail to raise the living standards of the race it serves." This testimonial is worth noting, as it was this same paper which, years ago, was most insistent that Mr. Battle, the Negro Principal, should not establish a Negro school in the community. It is but one of many instances which proves that the white people in the South are realizing more and more that it is through the establishment of such industrial schools as the Okolona School that the race question can be satisfactorily adjusted to the mutual advantage of both races.

The Okolona School is one of the few schools in the state whose graduates are exempt from examinations when entering other institutions. Thirteen trades and industries are taught.

Since the taking over of the school by the Diocese of Mississippi, and by the American Church Institute for Negroes, a Chaplain has been appointed to the school, and the Bishop of Mississippi, the Right Rev. Theodore D. Bratton, D.D., has been made the President of its influential Board of Trustees.

Just as soon as sufficient funds are in hand, it is proposed to build a suitable chapel, which will serve, still further, to teach the intelligent worship of God in an atmosphere of reverence and beauty.

Mr. Wallace A. Battle, a well educated Negro of high principles, is the Principal of the Okolona School. He has won the admiration and respect of all the white members of the community. He is ably assisted in his work by 10 good teachers of his race.



POWER PLANT OF THE OKOLONA SCHOOL, MANNED BY THE STUDENTS



A RECORD CROP OF OATS, 72 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE, OKOLONA SCHOOL

Summary of Interesting Facts

Okolona Normal and Industrial School

Principal

Mr. Wallace A. Battle—Negro

<i>Location</i>	<i>Diocese</i>
Okolona, Mississippi	Mississippi
Number of Students in 1921 - - - -	100
(No primary grades; formerly enrolled 300 with primary grades.)	
Number of Teachers - - - -	10
Amount of Land - - - -	(acres) 380
Number of Students in World War - - - -	100
Number of Trades and Industries - - - -	8
Budget of Expenses in 1921 - - - -	\$ 17,200.00
Institute Appropriation in 1921 - - - -	3,600.00
Plant Valuation - - - -	150,000.00



PLOUGHING DEEP FOR BETTER CROPS AT THE OKOLONA SCHOOL

Hoffman-Saint Mary's School

Keeling, Tennessee

THE Hoffman-Saint Mary's School is located in the southwestern section of Tennessee, where there are 150,000 Negroes within a radius of 50 miles, and where the educational facilities for the colored race, of even the most elementary character, are extremely limited.

The property consists of 108 acres of good land, which, with the main school building, Principal's house and several small buildings, is valued at \$20,000.

The purpose of this school, which owes its existence to the indefatigable efforts of the Bishop of Tennessee, the Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, D.D., is to give solid and careful instruction to girls in sewing, cooking, housekeeping and homemaking, together with the fundamentals of a good grammar and high school education, with moral and religious training. The annual enrollment is about 50 girls, although this number could be doubled and tripled if the school had sufficient dormitories and class rooms to accommodate more students.

The most pressing need of the school is enough money to finish the present school building, and to erect a Domestic Science building with proper kitchen and dining rooms for actual demonstration work and a chapel.

Mrs. Laura Smith, a consecrated Negro woman and a graduate of Fisk University, is the Principal of the school. She has two capable young Negro women assistants.

The Bishop of Tennessee is the President of the Board of Trustees, which is now composed of some of the most influential business men in the state.

Summary of Interesting Facts

Hoffman-Saint Mary's School

Principal

Mrs. Laura Smith—Negro

<i>Location</i>	<i>Diocese</i>
Keeling, Tennessee	Tennessee
Number of Students in 1921 - - - - -	50
Number of Teachers - - - - -	3
Amount of Land - - - - -	(acres) 108
Number of Trades and Industries - - - - -	4
Budget of Expenses in 1921 - - - - -	\$ 3,500.00
Institute Appropriation in 1921 - - - - -	1,500.00
Plant Valuation - - - - -	20,000.00

NOTE.—In 1921 the Institute appropriated an additional appropriation of \$2,000 to the Hoffman-Saint Mary's School, on condition that an equal amount be raised in the Diocese for the completion of the school building. At the time of going to press this condition has not been wholly fulfilled, although encouraging progress is being made.



TRAINING THE HANDS TO USEFUL WORK, GAUDET NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL



EVERY PART OF THIS WAGON WAS MADE BY THE STUDENTS OF THE
GAUDET SCHOOL

Gaudet Normal and Industrial School

New Orleans, Louisiana

WITHIN the past year this school was formally taken over by the Diocese of Louisiana, with the Bishop of the Diocese as the President of the Board of Trustees. The school is admirably situated about one mile and a half beyond the suburbs of New Orleans, accessible to the city by a car line. The property consists of 105 acres of the most fertile trucking land in that rich delta of the Mississippi river. Owing to the lack of funds, only about 20 acres are under cultivation. An experienced truck farmer directs the small farm. This furnishes facilities for training the boys along agricultural and industrial lines. The campus has many fine nut and fruit trees, with beautiful shrubs which bloom all the year.

There are four buildings accommodating 100 students. The total estimated value of the land and school property is in the neighborhood of \$100,000. In time, owing to its proximity to New Orleans, the land will be worth much more.

This school supplies an urgent need. It is the only Church school for Negroes in the Diocese of Louisiana, and will prove a valuable asset to the community and to the Church.

The girls are taught housework, cooking, sewing and dressmaking, while the boys are taught farming, dairying and carpentry, in addition to the regular grammar and high school subjects. The girls are also taught mattress making and chair caning.

The present Principal, Mrs. Frances Joseph Gaudet, in asking the Episcopal Church to take over her school, in which she and her husband have labored for many years for the benefit of her race, did so with the conviction that only in this way could the school gain the highest measure of success. It is now up to the Church to justify her faith, and to make this school a worthy institution for the training of Negro youth in the Diocese of Louisiana.

Summary of Interesting Facts

Gaudet Normal and Industrial School

Principal

Mrs. Frances Joseph Gaudet—Negro

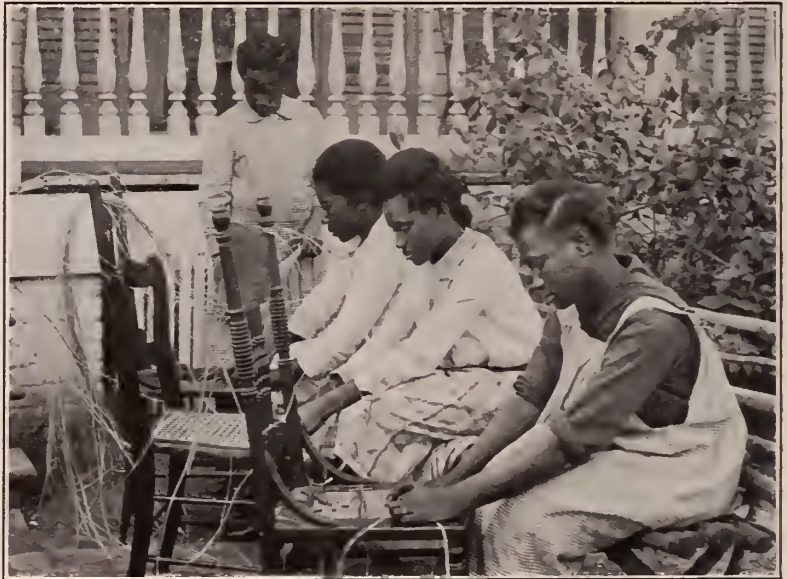
<i>Location</i>	<i>Diocese</i>
Gentilly Road, New Orleans, La.	Louisiana
Number of Students in 1921 - - - -	100
Number of Teachers - - - -	3
Amount of Land - - - -	(acres) 105
Number of Trades and Industries - - - -	6
Budget of Expenses in 1921 - - - -	\$ 3,500.00
Institute Appropriation in 1921 - - - -	1,200.00
Plant Valuation - - - -	100,000.00



THE GAUDET NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.



LEARNING TO SEW AT THE GAUDET SCHOOL



CANING CHAIRS AT THE GAUDET SCHOOL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the American Church
Institute for Negroes, a corporation existing
under the laws of the State of Virginia, its
successors and assigns, the sum of \$.....

